mated was exactly similar to that, by means of which

a Surveyor calculated the distance of an object without

vacancy to occur in future, the act was valid and con-

Mr. BRIGHT, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President stated he would communicate with Congress in writing. The subject of the contested election was then post-

pened, and the message was received and read. On the motion of Mr. SEWARD, the usual number of the mossage and accompanying documents

were ordered to be printed. The hour of meeting was fixed at 12 o'clock daily, and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

It is a bright and beautiful day, and the galleries of the House are densely crowded with ladies and rentlemen. All is quiet.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock the Speaker called to order, when the members who were standing in groups exchanging congratulations, repaired to their

respective seats, and comparative quiet prevailed The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll of the members. 182 Members answered to their names.

SHERRARD CLEMENS of Virginia, elected in place of GROEGE W. THOMPSON, and WM. PRESTON of Kentocky, in place of HUMPHREY MARSHALL appeared, were qualified, and took their seats

On the motion of Mr. Joses (Tenn.) it was resolved that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that a quorum of the House was present and ready to proceed to business. And it was also, on his motion, resolved that a Committee be appointed by the Speaker to join such as may be appointed by the Senste, to inform the President that a quorum of the two Houses is present and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. HALL gave notice, under the rule, of his intention to introduce a bill to organize the Territory of Platte

On the motion of Mr. SUTHERLAND the members proceeded to draw seats for the session by lot. The members were requested to retire without the bar, and as each name was drawn by the Clerk from a box the person answering to it came in

and made a selection Mr. Darley (Miss.) who is suffering from his last year's attack of paralysis, was permitted to retain his present seat. The operation occupied nearly an hour

A message was received from the Senate announcing the appointment of Messrs. Bright and Davis as a Committee on their part, to wait upon the President and inform him that they are ready to receive any communication he may desire to make to Congress

The House Committee consists of Messrs. Jones, (Tenn.) Haven and Robbins

On motion it was resolved that until otherwise ordered the daily hour of meeting shall be 12, meridian.

Mr. STUART, after referring to the fact that when the last session closed there was a large mass of business undisposed of asked leave to offer a resolution to the effect that after the expiration of the morning hour each day the House shall proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table for one hour until all business thereon shall be appropriately referred or otherwise disposed of.

Objection was made to the introduction of the resolution, and the House refused to suspend the

On the motion of Mr. LANE, it was Resolved. That the Committee on Territories be dir to inquire into the expediency of dividing Oregon Ter-and forming a new territory north of Columbia River, called Columbia Territory, with leave to report the otherwise.

Mr. Coss vainly endeavored to have the rules suspended, for the purpose of making a bill to graduate the price of public lands the order of the day for the first Tuesday in January next.

Mr. LANE introduced a bill for the improvement of navigation of Willamette River in Oregon. Referred to the Committe on Commerce.

Mr. CLINGMAN moved that so much of the rules as provided for calling on the States for petitions during the first 30 days of the session be suspended, as ander another rule petitions could be referred without the consumption of the time of the House

The House refused to consider the proposition, there not being two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) from the Joint Committee to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty and the President would comm nicate immediately to Congress by a message in writing.

The States were called for petitions when Mr. HALL gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to organize the Territory of Platte.

Mr. FLORENCE introduced a resolution that, [the Senate concurring.) two Chaplains be elected, one by the Senate and the other by the House, to officiate alternately during the present session. Adopted,

The reception of the Message from the President of the United States was now announced. The SPEAKER asked-Is it the pleasure of

the House to have it read ? Cries of "Read!" " Read."

The package was then opened and the Clerk began to read, when Mr. STEPHENS (Ga.) moved to dispense with

the reading. Cries of " Oh No ! Read! Read!"

Mr. STEPHENS said there was not ten members preent who would listen to it; they preferring to read it for themselves; it was unnecessary to impose the labor of reading it upon the Clerk.

Mr. STANLEY objected to the motion. It had never before been done. The reading was a matter of courtesy, and beside, he wanted to hear it read. Several voices-"I, too;" " read ! read!

The Speaker said it would require a suspension of the rules to submit the motion. Mr. Stephens withdrew it.

The CLERK then uninterruptedly read the Message, three-fourths of the members retiring mean-

Mr. Jones (Tenn.) moved that the Message be referred to a Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, and printed, and that 15,000 extra copies of the Message and accompanying Documents be printed.

Mr. WEIGHTMAN moved to amend by adding that 5,000 copies without the accompanying Documents be printed in the Spanish language. He proceeded to show the necessity for this, and to combat the arguments beretofore advanced for printing the Message in one language only. Without concluding, he gave way for a motion to adjourn, which, at 3] o'clock, pre-

Meeting of the Supreme Court.

Washington, Monday, Dec. 6, 1852.
The Supreme Court assembled at 12 o clock, present Chief Justice Taney, Associate Justices McLean, Wayne, Catron, Nelson, Grier and Curtis. They immediately adjourned until 11 o'clock,

to-morrow.

General Stewart and Chief-Engineers Ellis

Narfolk to inspect the U. and Isherwood, who went to Norfolk to inspect the U.

S. steamer Princeton, returned vesterday. They report
that the defection consists in a deficiency of fire surface
which will require about six weeks to remedy.

Later from Havana, by the Black Warrior The Cuse of the Ship Ludy Suffolk. NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5, 1

The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at The steamship Black Warrior has arrived at Mobile, with Havana dates to the 2d inst. She reports that Captain Gray and the mates and crew of the American ship-Lady Sucolk had been imprisoned on the charge of selling the ship for the slave trade, and equipping her accordingly. The arrest was based on information given by the British Consul.

The war steamer Fulton would leave on the slave trade, and equipping her accordingly. The arrest was based on information given by the British Consul.

2d for Washington, with the Captain-General's decision in the case of Captain Gray. The steamship Cherokee, Capt. Baxter, from

New York, via Havana, arrived at the Balize at half-past 7 o'clock this morning. She will be up to night.

Pressurant, Monday, Dec. 6, 1852.
The Free Soil Convention this afternoon non-

menced in the Quarter Sessions. Coroner Lowry is the

A man named Maristt, who had his skull fractured a few days since in a house of ill-fame, by Samuel Lewis, died this morning. Lewis has not yet been arrested.

The Baltimore Trade Convention-Rio Janeire Ship News.

Baltimonn, Monday, Dec. 6, 1852.
Three hundred Delegates from Western and Southern States, have announced their intention to be present at the Trade Convention to meet in Baltimare

The brig Chatsworth was at Rio on the 24th Oct., loading for New-York.

Springfield Municipal Election. The Whigs have elected their Mayor, Mr. Rice; 3 Whig Aldermen to 1 Democrat, and 4 vacan-cies, and a large majority of the Common Council. Mr. Ingraham, Deim, was reelected Clerk and Treasurer by

the aid of Whig votes.

Virginia Legislature. Baltimore, Monday, Dec. 6, 1852. We have no mail south of Richmond. The Virginia Legislature bave reelected Robert Johnson as First Auditor; Robert Butler, Treasurer S. H. Parker, Register Land Office; Chas. S. Morgan Superintendent of the Penitentiary; and Geo. W. Mum ford, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NEW OBLEANS, Monday, Dec. 6, 1852. Great preparations are making for the funeral pageant next Thursday, the 9th inst., in honor of Clay, Webster and Cathoun. The eulogy on Clay will be do-livered by Judge McCabb; on Webster, by Christian Roselins; and on Calhoun, by Judge Eustis. There will mense procession, and minute guns will be is expected to be the grandest display ever

Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, has accepted vitation to a public dinner.

Horrible Suicide.

Louisville, Monday, Dec. 6, 1852. Daniel Street and wife, father and mother of four children, and deck passengers on board the steam of James Millinger from St. Louis to Louisville, recently committed suicide under the following circumstances: committed suicide under the following circumstances: When near Evansville the wife seized the youngest child, an infant, and jumped into the river. The husband immediately followed. The three remaining children were taken care of by passengers, and landed at New Albany in charge of their grandfather. Nearly \$60 were contributed by passengers for the support of the children.

Great Robbery of Dry Goods at Newburgh.

Newnungh, Monday, Dec. 6, 1852. The dry goods store of J. C. Masters, in this village, was burglariously entered sometime between Saturday evening and this morning, and silks, velvets. &c. to the value of \$2.500 were stolen. A reward of \$400 is offered for the recovery of the goods and the arrest of

Marine Disasters.

Philadelphia, Monday, Dec. 6, 1852.
The steamer Delaware, arrived here from New York to-day, reports having been informed at Cape May that a New-York steamer was ashore at Hereford Inict. Also reports passing on Sunday a large ship ashore north of Oil Point, with her mainmast gone and foremest and mixeumast standing. She went ashore on Standay with the Cape

turdey night in a fog. The Danish brig Hetty, which was ashore at Morris River Inlet, floated off on Saturday without dam-

Fire at Madison, Ind.

Madison, Ind., Monday, Dec. 6—P.M.
The extensive planing machine shops of Todd & Sons was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. The fire has communicated to the cotton factory owned by Mr. Clough, which is now in flames.

Markets.

New-Orleans, Dec. 6, 1552.—The market for Western produce is heavy, owing to the high rate of freights. Flour ins declined 25c. The sales to-day have been 3,000 bits. Ohio at \$4.40. Com is dull at 50c. Of prime bacon sides there are none in market. Mess pork \$19:219.50. New lard in bbls., 11:2115c. Whisky, 20c. Rio Coffee 9ac. Hay, 25c.

MICHIGAN.

| PRESIDENT, | COVERES, | GOVERNOR, | White Deem, F. S. | W. D. F. S. | W. D. E. S. | Dist. Calc. McGreen, | Prierce, Hale, and, art, tet, disc. Civil 1, Jackson ... 1727 1840 | 48. | 72.8 1604 | 77. | 73.7 1924 | Livingston ... 931 1449 185 | m324 | ... m505 | Wachtenaw 274. 2304 605 2477 2570 377 2462 330 | Wayne ... 3407 4660 368 5650 4546 112 3525 4529 Total 23:9 10,543 1588 8315 9144 576 7745 9538

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Total., 9327 16,942 2063 7066 5096 6722 3456 Pierce's plurality, 1,615; Scott and Elale over Pierce, 453. lark's plurality, 1,809. McCellind's, 1,734. Uriah Uphn was voted for as the Free Soil candidate for Congress.

Menth	Pierce.	Hale:		Steve.		- MeC
4. Chippewa.ml9	**	7.4	m10	**	m!0	**
Emmet !**	155	0.4		147	1	156
Genesce. 1221	1.145	301	1009	1011	1213	1179
Houghton	m60*	**	2.0	m50°	++	m50
Ingham 786	929	127	786	955	7943	951
Lapeer 619-	819	112	**	m175*	**	m 200
Mackinac. 38	292	**	38	296	39	294
Macomb., 1060	1634	509	9.0	11550 OF	1100	1648
Marquette '	m50+	**	8.0	m50*		mô
Midland	m25*	4.0	4.4	m251	4.4	11125
Oakland 2376	\$178	552	2631	3093	2431	3197
Ontonegon	m10"	**	0.0	m10°	9.4	m:10
Sagidaw., 867	694	73	99.	m180*	+ 1	m130
Sanilac 109	952	4.6	4.0	m141	1.1	m141
Shinwa'ee 519	584	32	1.1	mili	6.6	m50
St. Clair 352	1110	53	**	m/206	**	m207
Tuscola 50	62	31	21125	***	m25	

Pierce's plurality, 2,963; Stevens', 2,063; McClelland's,

We do not give the vote for Calkins, the Free Soil candidate for Congress, as it would be too imperfect. We give the Hale vote as far as published. It will not

much exceed the above. PRESIDENTIAL TOTALS.
1852. 1848. 1844. 1840. 1836
Whig. 83.879 23.460 44.877 22.833 4.072
Democrat. 42.142 30.687 27.750 21.151 7.332
F.S. and Liberty 7.248 10.329 3.632 321

... \$3,269 63,016 35,728 44,385 11,4'4 rality, 8,253. McClelland's for Governor will xceed this but the Democratic inajority on Congressment ill not reach 5000. Pierce's majority over Scott and Hale ill be from 700 to 1,500.

No returns were received from Gratiot, Lake, Mason and Oceana Counties in Hld District, Schooleraft and the new counties in the Northern Peninsula and the Lake Superior region, which are embraced in the IVth District, and not included in above table. These counties are sparsely populated. Here was a total of 477 imperiect and scattering votes returned to the Secretary of State, caused by the rejection of Whig and Free Soil ballets.

KENTUCKY-[COMPLETE.]

Electors—Scott...57,567 Pierce...54,152 Hale...295 Scott's plurality. 3,315: Scott's majority over all. 3,047. Whirley Co. (included above) was not officially returned.

The U. S. Mail steamship Alabama, Captain Ludlow, fifty-eight hours from Savannah, arrived about 2 o'clock this morning.

FROM THE BAHAMAS .- We have further advices from Nassau, reaching to Nov. 27, two weeks later than the news in our paper of last Saturday. The Nassan Guardian of Nov. 27 says:

The Nassau Guardian of Nov. 27 cays:

During the present week there have been 13 deaths from chelers, and 15 from other canes, on this Island —a diminution of martality for which we ought to be very thankful. We trust are long to record the complete disappearance of the epidemic, which has been for the past two months so fital to many. The pestilence is, however, spreading rapidly among the scattered lalands of this extended colony. It has already visited ten, and we much har will reach several that have yet been sparred the grievous affliction. It broke out at Rock Sound on the 12th instant, we understand. Between that day and the 20th there were 62 cases, 14 of which terminated fatally. We have just learnt of its appearance at Saint Salvador. During the week Abaco and Eleuthera bave been furnished with medical sid, and other requisites to arrest and diminish the spread

and the mortality of the epidemic. An experienced nurse with medicines and hospital stores, has been dispatched to the relief of the unfortunate audierers at liagged Island. Moss Town, Stevenston and Exurus have, we regret to add, not been exempted from the prevailing plague; but everything has, we have been informed, been done to aid the destitute sick at those set-lignages.

Serious riots took place yesterday morning at Governor's Harbor and Hatchet Bay, Eleuthers, on ac-count of obstructions being offered to the landing of Mr. Stipendary Carleton's baggage and servants, the inbabitants of these settlements being impressed with the idea that the cholers would be introduced among them if they suffered the baggage to come ashore. Mr. Carle-

Arrowroot has been selling at \$1 per 15 by

jesty's surveying vessel Scorpion was still at the island. Two of her officers, Lieut Kelham and Mr. Tuson, hal died of yellow fever.

At a meeting of the Board of Conneil on the

At a freeting of the Board of Council on the 28th ult. President Forth informed the members that he was desirous of directing their attention to the fact of the appearance of Asiatic cholera in the Bahamas, and of the probability of its appearing at the Turks and Caicos Islands. His Honor novised that such measures should be adopted as would be likely to minigate the virulence of the epidemic should it break out at these islands. It was then resolved that the except members of Council the

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY-ANNUAL DINNER .-The St. Nicholas Society of Manhattan Island held its annual festival at the Astor House, last night. The occasion was in keeping with former ones-largely at tended and entirely satisfactory. The sons of our old Dutch ancestors were reminded of the days of their forefathers by the smoke which curled around them from the long pipes, the famous schnapps, and the welltold tale of olden time. At a late hour the festival closed, the company having enjoyed a delightful occa-

SKETCHES OF LECTURES.

GOLDSMITH AND STERNE

Mr. THACKERAY last night delivered the last of Queen Anne's Times. The audience was like all Goldsmith the Poet and Dramstist, and Sterne the

Thackeray appeared punctually at eighteen minutes past the time, and proceeded with his lecture. We give an outline of his remarks. He gave a glance at Sterne's early history. He descended from a family in Suffolk, and was great grandson to Dr. Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York. Roger Sterne, the father of our author, married the widow of a Captain, the lady's father in-law being a sutler, and Roger (who was a Lieutenant in Handiside's Regiment) being at the time in debt to him. After posting about to various stations in Ireland, Lieutenant Sterne was ordered with his regiment to Gibraltar, where he got into a duel with one Captain Phillips, all about a goose, got run through the body, and soon after died of the wound-so a goose was the end of him. Laurence Sterne was left to the care of relatives, and at an early age made his debut at school. One of his first achievements was the daubing of his name with a large brush upon the newly-whitewashed ceiting of the school-room. He earned and received a whipping from the usher, and the commendation of the teacher, who saw promise of preferment in him. Mr. Thackerny thought that the peculiar fondoes of Sterne for military men and manners, that feeling which created Le Febvre, Uncle Toby, &c., grow from his early experience in the camp, and his knowledge of the great Marlborough and other Captains of the age. In his twentieth year Sterne was admitted to Jesus College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Cannon. There he took holy orders, made some friends, and became acqu wife. After some five years, his uncle procured him the living of Sutton, and afterward the Prebendary of York. He courted his future wife for two years thought they were too poor to marry. One day the lady, who had become ill of a consumption, said to Sterne, "My dear Laurey, I never can be yours, for I verily believe I have not long to live. But I have left you every shilling of my fortune." Sterne says, "She showed me her will. This generosity overpowered me. It pleased God that she recovered, and I married Shortly after he fell out with his uncle, and they were thenceforward enemies. By means of his wife Sterne got the living of Stillington, but his love for her

And yet the ship that bore his dear Eliza from him was hardly out of sight before Rev. Mr. Sterne called his body, was consigned to Pluto.

erary wares, saying it was difficult to find where truth did or did not prevail with this literary wit and quack. Sterne's sensibility was assumed, it was a stage trick. He was continually sniveling in his study, because he found it profitable: he utilized his tears and sold them for money. I like it not. He seems to look in your face to know whether you cry. He works up a

sauce; but I say, not one penny more, juggler, will I give you for the trick. But there were some beautiful pictures, some real sentiment, in Sterne's works which were in mitable. [The lecturer read the beautiful picturn of Sterne's redections and conversation with the ass, and his adventure and dance with the French peasant girl.] But after all there is something in every page of Sterne's writings which should not be there, which would be better away. There was an indennable sense of corruption in every paragraph : the satyr's eyes leered forth from every leaf. The last line of Sterne the Author was bad; the last prayer of Sterne the Man was for pardon. When I think of these bad writers, and of one now living. I am truly thankful for the pure and delightful intellectual feast afforded to me and my children by the author of "David Copperfield." [Cheers.]

Mr. Thackeray, after a strong expression of his dislike of Sterne's obscenity and mock sentiment, and general repulsiveness, proceeded to introduce Oliver Goldsmith by quoting some lines of Beranger, which gave a fair summary of the character of the author of the 'Deserted Village," whose genial works have gladdened and instructed millions, and found their way into all languages. It was impossible not to love him; and to be the best loved English author was indeed a little to covet and to be proud of. Mr. Thackeray sketched the youthful history of Goldsmith. He thought our love for him was half pity; yet there was a charm in his verse of singular power. When we come home, hot and tired, from the day's battle, and this sweet minstrel sings to us, who would not love him? He carries no weapon but the harn he charms with. His noble but simple story, "The Vicar of Wakefield," is in every library in the world, and none of us have falled to read it again and again, and always with new interest. have not space to follow Mr. T. through his sketch of Goldsmith's life; it is too well known to the mass of the people to need repetition. After various fortunes at school and elsewhere, and after an attempt to go to America, he concluded to become a doctor, and set out for Scotland. The day he started on this journey was the last for Goldsmith in his native "Auburn." He never returned.

never returned.

But me, not destined such delights to share,
My prime of life, in wandering spent, and care;
Impell'd, with steps unceasing, to pursue
Some fleeting good, that mocks me with the view;
That, like the circle bounding earth and skies.
Allures from far, yet, as I follow, files:
My fortune leads to traverse realins alone.
And find no spot of all the world my own.

Goldsmith's sweet and pure nature blooms always kindly in the life-storm of rain and bitter weather. He was never so friendless that he could not befriend another and make some one happy. He could give away his last shilling, and pawn his clothes to assist a friend. When he was usher in school he spent all his wages in treating the boys. Mr. T. referred to Goldsmith's especial friends, and some of his cotemporaries; how he was coldly received by the Court, and deserted by many. The speaker trusted that should any author of our day meet with such trials, he would preserve as pure and kind a heart as that of Oliver Goldsmith. Think kindly of the mun who has thus suffered undeservedly : cover the face of the good man, cover his face and pass on. The later years of Goldsmith's life were more favorable, and had he lived a short time longer, he might have be famous as he has since his death. Most of the distinguished men in our profession are well known years before the lucky hit that stamps their fame. Mr. T. mentioned the ungenerous manner in which many perdied at the age of 45. Mr. T. said he had been often up those stairs on which poor women sat and mourned for their friend when Goldsmith died, and sat in that

r friend when Goldsmith died, and sat in the rin which he wrote about his "Sweet Auburn." Here as I take my solitary rounds.

And, many a year clapsed, return to view Where one the rottage stood, the hawthorn grew. Remembrance wakes with all her binsy train. Swells at my breas, and turns the past to pain, in all my wanderings round this world of care, in all my griefa—and God has given my share—I still had hopes my latest hours to crown.

And these humble bowers to by me down; To bushand out life's taper at the close.

And keep the flame from wasing, by repose: I still had hopes—for pride attends as still—Amd the swans to show my book-learn'd skill.

Annud in yife an evening group to draw.

And the a hare, whom bounds and horns pursue, Pants to the place from whonce at first sile flew. I still hed hopes, my long vesations past. Here to return, and die at home at last.

Oddleet retirement, friend to life's decline.

Retreat from cares that never must be mine thou blest is he who crowns, in shudes like those. A youth of labor with an age of case:

Who quits a world where arong temptations try. And, since its land to combat, learns to fiy! For him no wretches, born to work and weep.

Explore the mine, or tempt the dangerous deep: No surly porter stands in guilty state.

To spurn implering famine from the gate: But on he moves to meet his latter end.

Angels around befriending virtue a friend; Sinks in the grave with nupeered very.

And, since its lard to combat, learns to fiy!

For him no wretches borghtening to the last.

His heaven commences ere the world be past. Her his even commences ere the world be past. Her his deven commences ere the world be past. Her his whole character is shown; his simplene indudess to all; his dreams of that hason. If chair in which he wrote about his "Sweet Auburn."

"Here as I take my solitary rounds."

Here his whole character is shown; his simpleness, his kindness to all; his dreams of that happy Irish Utopia, where he would have been their of a contented people; where he would have told the jokes that hung fire in London, and toasted with a sigh the charming Mary, his Jessaimine Bride. Thinkinf Goldemith as reckless, thriftless, vain, if you like; but remember him as merciful, gentle, full of pity, benevo lent, with a smile and succor for all, with love and for

giveness for the unhappy and the poor.

His name is the last in the list of those men of humor who have formed the themes of the discourses which you have heard so kindly. As there is not one of my friendly auditors here present but looks with eyes and speaks with a voice quite different from the voice and eyes of every other fellow-man, so, probably, there's not a single critic conversant with the times and the poble works of which I have been speaking to you, but may give a judgment quite different to my own; think have judged one author too harshly, and another too favorably, and admire or condemn strokes of genius or traits of character quite other than those which it has seemed to me right to praise or censure. In reading the works of those men of genius I often fancy Le Febvre, and La Fleur, and Sir Roger, and the good Doctor Primrose, and noble Parson Adams, and fair est Amelia, as actual existing men and women; and with the history, the historian too is revivined; we live with Fielding and Goldsmith, Sterne and Addison, we speak of their faults and peculiarities, as of our neighhors. We say of this man that he is generous, but a prodigal; of that, that he is most upright, but cold and supercilious: of the other, that he has good impulses, but is false and leads a bad life. It is in such a way that I have endeavored to speak of these men, as I fan cied I knew them. As another might speak to you of great men whom he has met abroad and say how Wellington or Peel looked, what was the appearance and behavior of Thiers or Guizot, how Powers spoke in his studio at Florence, or what Landseer said and wore in his painting room in London.-I am sure you will give me the charity of believing me honest in what I say. I may have judged wrongly but I could not speak otherwise. There is one especially, the first of whom we have spoken, whose powers are the greatest, and whose genius is the most wonder ful, whom I love less and admire more, perhaps, than any of that great and famous company of wits. There's another, of whom we have spoken to-night. private life was the worst, and who has yet left the world, in the charming character of "Uncle Toby." Such a beautiful work of art; such a delightful legacy of love, and laughter, and kindness as myriads, yet unborn, will thank him for, when our race is multiplied a thousand fold, and when the crowded breadth of your immense dominions, and the thronged expanse of the vast Australian continent still shall echo with the ancestral accents of the noble English tongue. It is the only language in which truth dares now to speak. May the race perish on the day it loses that privilege; may the language be a dead language ere ever it shall be brought to deny the right; to hesitate in its denunc of wrong; to glose over tyrants' misdeeds; to datter unrighteous power; to forsake its divine commission to preach love, and liberty, and honor. Those men of whom we have spoken have had this task too. They have taught wisdem gaily: laughing they have spoke truth and love, or their works are nought. Noble and Illustrious names of Pope and Swift and Addison : dear and honored memories of Goldsmith and Fielding kind friends, teachers, benefactors: if you have not been among the highest or the greatest of the champlots of truth, in that combat ever waging between her and her enemy, you have been gallant soldiers in her cause, cheering her march with your song and your kind laughter, and meeting her foes with the swords of your keen courage and the flashing arrows

in England it was my custom after the delivery of

of your storn!

these lectures to point such a moral as seemed to me to befit the country I lived in, and to protest against an outery which some brother authors of mine most im prudently and unjustly raise. I think, that our profession is neglected and its professors held in light esteem. Speaking in this country, I would say, the such ta com plaint would not only not be advanced, but could not even be understood here, where your men of letters take their manly share in public life; whence Irving goes as Envey to Washington, and Everett and Bancroft to represent the Republic in the Old Country. And if to English authors, the English public is I believe kind and just in the main, can any of us say, will any who visit your country not proudly and gratefully own with what a cordial and generous greeting you receive us? I look round on this great company. I think of my gallant young patrons of the Mercantile Library Association, as whose servant I appear before you; and of the kind hands stretched out to welcome me by men famous in letters, and honored in our country as their own; and I thank you and them for a most kindly greeting, and a most generous hospitality. At home and among his own people, it scarce becomes an English writer to speak of himself; his public estimation must depend upon his works; his private esteem on his character and his life. But here among friends newly found, I ask leave to say that I am thankful; and I think with a grateful heart, of those I leave behind me at home, who will be proud of the welcome you hold out to me, and will efit, please God, when my days of work are over,

by the kindness which you show to their father. When the applause had subsided, Robert KELLY, Esq., President of the Board of Education,

came forward and offered the following resolutions: came forward and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cannot allow the present course of lectures to close without expressing the high sansfaction that we have enjoyed in their brilliant portraitures, discinning ting analysis, argunal thought and hearty humanity.

Resolved, That we regard with great pleasure the visit of Mr. Thackerny to this country, both for its direct advantage to our people and for the promise which it gives of a closer and more enterous interchange of thought between England and America.

Resolved, That we owe our thanks to the Mercantile Library Association of New York for their enterprise in placing so rare a library entertainment within reach of our public, and we rejoice that their excitate of the good taste of this community has been so signally justified by the result.

The resolutions were seconded by Rev. Mr. Osgood, who paid a high compliment to Mr. Thackersy, and then they were unanimously adopted and the audience

Grand Luyes of the Solar System.

BY PROF. OLMSTED, OF VALE COLLEGE.

The first of a series of four Lectures. termed "the Franklin Lectures," was delivered by Professor Olmsted of Vale College at the Tabernacle. last evening. We were glad to notice that the attendance at this, the first of a series of lectures intended to combine entertainment with instruction, was very respeciably attended. Prof. Ohnsted, upon being introduced to the audience.

was warmly received, and said he was reminded by

the great name of Franklin, which his respected patrons

had placed at the head of this course of lectures, that

the true dignity and glory of science consisted in do

ing good. God had made this world, and ordained the

laws of Nature for the many and not for the few. It was meet therefore that knowledge should be rendered free as the blessed air and light of heaven. But there were two classes of popular lectures upon astronomy, addressed to two very different classes of hearers-to the lovers of pleasure and the lovers of truth. An undertaking to combine pleasuretaking that word in its every day acceptation-with instruction, appeared to him like buying Western land to promote the cause of religion. Although he wished to be understood as believing there was a large measure of pleasure in the acquisition of truth, yet he should remark that those who catered for the lovers of pleasure, presented the subject of a tronomy with external attractions, directed chiefly to the imagination and senses. Those who addressed the lovers of truth, speke to the understanding and the intellect only. The former, in their lectures upon this science, presented gorgeous pictures of the heavenly bodies, of en tricked out with fantastic colors, or emblazoned with all the aplendors of the magic fantern; and these, they declared, were the appearances of the heavenly bodies as seen in the great telescopes. He would be permitted to say, however, that such exhibitions as those, addressed merely to the external senses and imagination of the hearers were entirely distasteful to the true astronomer. But his object was to spread before his audience the great ocean of truth; and instead of that vague, unsatisfactory entertainment, which resulted from a mere address of the externals of astronomy to the senses, to raise from those deep foundations gems infinitely more valuable than those transient bubbles that sparkled for a moment and then broke upon the surface. The as tronomer could borrow little aid from the pomp of language or the flowers of rhetoric; he must especially appeal to the love of truth that exists among his hear ers. He (Prof. O.) carnestly hoped that those who favored him with a patient hearing throughout the leetures of the course, would find some of the difficulties removed that heretofore existed in their minds in conection with the science of astronomy. This, the first lecture of the course, proposed to take a comparative view of the solar system, and the great laws by which it was governed. The solar system was built upon a far more magnificent scale than was generally supposed. Our orreries and diagrams in a measure misled us, because they represented the system upon a contracted scale. The magnitudes of the solar system were to be measured by thousands-the distances by millions of miles. The lecturer here referred to a diagram representing the sun, and the planets at distances from it, on a scale equal to the magnitude of the bodies as represented. Mercury was 37 millions of miles distant from the sun, Venus 68, the Earth 95, Mars 142 millions of miles. Then a vast distance intervened between Mars and Jupiter-a chasm so great, that astron omers of old supposed there was something in it undiscovered, and in fact, in it asteroids had been discovered from time to time. Then came Jupiter, surrounded by his magnificent satellites, 490 millions of miles from the Saturn was the next, surrounded by two rings or belts, and attended by eight satellites, about 800 millions of miles from the center of the system. Then we went to 1,800 millions of miles from the sun, and we reached Hercules or Uranius; and then, on the confines of the system, was the new planet Neptune, 3,000 millions of miles from the sun. These numbers were apt to overwhelm us, when we first formed an idea of them. Were we to start on a locomotive travel from the sun at the rate of twenty miles an hour, it would take us two hundred years to reach Mercury, nearly four hundred to Venus, to the Earth five hundred and forty-seven, to Mars eight hundred, Jupiter three thousand, Saturn five thousand, Uranius ten thousand, and to reach Neptune it requires sixteen thousand years, at the rate of travel mentioned. The lecturer then proceeded to the con eideration of the telescopic appearance of some of the planets, and drew attention to some diagrams representing Jupiter and Saturn with their belts and satel These diagrams were got upon a scale similar to the diagram of the planetary system already referred to. The beautiful organization of Jupiter and Saturn were dwelt upon with some minuteness showing the complete harmony of their systems in their respective spheres. In regard to the velocity of the planets, though Astronomers made what appeared very startling assertions, yet he would maintain that their pretensions on this score were well founded, and that too even when they asserted that some of the heavenly bodies were traveling through space at a rate swifter than that of a cannonball when discharged from the gun. Those bo dies that lay between the Earth and the Sun moved faster than those that lay outside of it. It was the velocity with which the bodies near the Sun traveled that prevented their falling into the Sun. Neptune moved five and a half times slower than the Earth-not because its orbit was greater, but it did actually move slower. The velocity of the Earth in its orbit was about 70,000 miles an hour-its velocity was sixty times greater than that of a cannon ball. Even while we drew our breath the Earth had advanced in its circuit around the Sun some forty or fifty miles. To prove all these assertions true the aid of Geometry was needed. Plato suid that "the wings of Astronomy were Arithmetic and Geometry," and so true was the observation that astronomers could soar but little without their help. The lecturer then produced some geometrical diagrams for the purpose of illustrating this branch of the subject, and also the theory of the parallax by means of which the dis-

tances of the planets could be ascertained. The gen-

eral plan or basis upon which the distances were esti-

going to it. Having ascertained the distance say of the Borth from the Sun it became an easy matter then to ascertain its velocity. By doubling the distance, we obtained the diameter of the earth's orbit, and then the circumference was easily found. We knew how long the road was, and how long the earth took to complete its orbit. Then all we required was to divide the total of the orbit by 355, and we got at once the distance the earth traveled in a day, and by earrying out the calculation, we could ascertain with accuracy its velocity in an hour, or a minute, or even second. The lecturer then remarked that he would direct the attention of his audience for some minutes to the bearings of the law of universal gravitation. This law was the most important of all physical laws. The question arose, what was this law? There were two branches in this law-the first had regard to the amount of matter in a body; the second had reference to the distance between bedies as connected with their attraction. The earth attracted the sun, as well as the sun the earth, and what might not appear so plain just as much. The greater the amount of matter, of course, the greater the force of gravitation. Again, in regard to the second branch of the law-take a steel vard and a leaden weight that marked sixteen pounds upon the steel-yard, here on the surface of the earth, and suppose a man wandered off to the moon in a balloon with his weight and mea sure, or say he went up four thousand miles above the earth. He was then twice as far from the center of the earth as he was when on its surface. Would the weight at that distance be the same, or would it be less ? It would be four times less, because the diminu tion of gravitation was in the ratio of the square of the distance. In other words the force of gravitation or at traction decreased as the source of the distance increase ed. It might be asked why did not the moon fall to wards the earth. Were it not for the attraction of the earth the moon, from the influence of centrifugaforce would go on in a straight line. In illustration of this we might suppose a mau standing upon a small island holding a rope attached to a boat, in which sat a man rowing ahead continually. He rowel as though he wanted to go in a straight line, but owing to the drag of the rope his boat would constantly describe the circuit of the island. So with the earth and moon, and with all the planetary bodies in our solar system That was the principle upon which they made their periodical revolutions around the center of the system the sun. Gravitation controlled the motion of all the heavenly bodies, and accounted for all the irregularities (and they were numerous) of the solar system and it very often anticipated the most refined telescopic observations of astronomers. The same principle weighed the sun and all the planets as in a balance; and it pointed out how the great beneficent Creator had provided for the sta bility of the system, declaring his flat, that so far they should be irregular and no further, at the same time stamping upon the whole the impress of eternity. It also accounted for the tides, their hight and periodicity; and reached backward through all time, and forward to eternity, showing what would be the condition of those bedies in all time to come. It controlled the wanderings of erratic comets roaming afar off in the illimitable fields of space, and fixed the periods at which they should return to the neighbor head of our planetary system. And, finally, it hunted out new worlds, as Leverrier's planet, for instance, weighed and estimated their magnitude, and told the wendering astronomer where to point his telescope, and it was there. The Lecturer concluded, by alluding to the old Pythagerean idea of the harmony of the spheres, and closed his lecture with that beautiful passage in the eighth book of Milton's Paradise Lost, in which the poet, in glowing terms, describes the Creator as measuring, with golden compasses, the spheres of the heavenly bodies, apportioning to each its respective position in the system of the universe. Heroism.

BY E. O. WHIPPLE.

Mr. E. O. WHIPPLE, of Boston, delivered the

first of a course of lectures before the Mechanics' So ciety, in the Lecture-room, No. 472 Broadway, last evening. There was a large attendance. The subject was Heroism, on which Mr. Whipple discoursed at length and in his usually able and lucid style. The noblest and most exhibitating objects the human mind could contemplate were, he said, those which exhibited the mind in an exalted aspect. Heroes inspired our weakness with the energy of their strength, and taught us to feel that we, not they, were unnatural; that nature, obstructed in common men, appeared unchecked in them. They were so filled with the wine of lifethey were, in Fletcher's phrase, "so much of man thrust into them"-that they appeared in colossal proportions. Heroism was genius in action. Mr. Whipple then spoke in terms of bitter irony of a class of men whom he termed the "sneak" genus, who lived upon calumniating worth and greatness. Having disposed of them, he proceeded to consider and analyze Heroism itself. This principle was no sparkling epigram of action, but gradually developed itself in the mind until it rose to action. There was a unity between the will and the intelligence of the Hero. He was not perched upon a ziddy hight of thought, but stood upon the table of human character and action. Opposition tended but to call out the qualities of his courage, and urged him on through all impediments. His eye ever had the impression of looking into the distance. No fear of death disturbed him; it was lost in the intensity of his life. The lecturer considered Heroism as a moral quality, in four aspects : the Hero as a Soldier, a Patriot, a Reformer and a Saint. In the Heroism of the Soldier glory was the absorbing idea. It was this which distinguished the man from the brute in the bloody field Glory made the grim buttle-field seem as a vision of youth to the warrior's eye. In such men as Bayard this principle of glory was sublime; in men like Na poleon the idea degenerated into a thirst after universa fame. In the conduct of Louis Napoleon there was no generous feeling-nothing but mean, sneaking rascality, which deserved nothing save contempt; and it grieved him to think that the name of that man could be tioned in American society save with the scorn it merited. But to return (or rather ascend) from him to his subject. He spoke of the superhuman valor shown by the Hessian soldier, when occasions called it forth He seemed all soul. His courage seemed to stimulate his intelligence. Never was his sagacity more apparent than in the frenzy of action. Napoleon combined great shrewdness with extraordinary daring; and often de ceived his enemies by his fearless bearing. The lecturer next proceeded to consider the second class of herolem-the Patriot Hero. The Patriot Hero took a place above the soldier. He was self sacrificing, elvated, and inspired with a love of country that made death sweet in her service. The idea and sentiment of country was felt in his heart, and dilated his individuality to the size of the national individuality. He regarded every wrong to his country as a wrong to himself. Mr. W. cited Chatham, Burke and Fox as types of the patriot, (Washington was more than patriot.) showing that patriotism did not consist in continued adherence to Government, but often was best shown in opposing Government, when wrong-as in their opposition to the course pursued by the English Government against this country. The next class of Heroism was Reformers. The Reformer felt the full force of the responsibility that rested upon him, when the seed of reformation was dropped into his heart to be nurtured into action. Many were the obstacles against which he has to contend; and not least the accusations of those whom he was sacrificing himself to benefit. Heroism, continued the lecturer, was distinguished by a principle positive of love-not of negative hate. Then might be soldiers, patriots and reformers, but not Heroic, except by a principle of love. It was love of his own country, not hatred of any other, which made the heroic patriot, nor was it fear or hate of hell, but love of God, which made the heroic Saint. This latter was the highest degree of heroism ; but yet it was a kind of heroism not eagerly coveted nor zeal ously approved. The patriot of the Heavenly Kingdom was the true pilgrim. The still, deep ecstacy which imparadised his spirit could but ill describe itself in words. Its full power could only be seen in the virtues which it created; in the triumphant faith which defied the pains of the rack, and lifted the spirit above the world. He regretted his deficiencies, in trying to paint the character of Heroism for them. From a considera-

ries of the past, but living forces of the present, which would graft upon the mind its deathless energies, Filling the soul with sentiments august— The beautiful, the brave, the holy and the just.

tion of its records they would rise, not as from memory

Items from Pittsburgh. ed J. Heron Foster, Editor of The Dispatch, for The trial of the naturalization frauds has com-

if they suffered the baggage to come ashore. Mr. Carle-ton has returned to Nassau, for the purpose of laying his complaint before the authorities.

NASSAU LIBRARY.-This institution received

an addition of 88 volumes of popular works from New-York by the Pedraza. Nassau Museum.-Several triffing donations have recently been made to this small section of the Public Library. Mr. E. B. A. Taylor has presented two ears of Indian corn from Andres Island of very singular growth, the grains partaking of no less than five different hues—yellow, blue, purple, white and black. Capt. Dor-ritic has also presented an ear of black corn, raised at Brooklyn, it is said, from a grain found wrapped up in the cere-cloth of an Egyptian mummy. The sum of £ 100 has been raised by private

ecription in aid of the erection of St. Philip's Church,

our chemists during the raging of the cholera, receote at \$2 per ounce! Advices from Turks Island state that Her Ma-

the epidemic should it break out at the cisclands. It was then resolved that the several members of Council, the Clergy of Grand Turk, Dr. McArthur, Assistant Surgion 1st W. I. Regiment, and Dr. Basceme, should immediately constitute themselves into a visiting committee at Grand Turk, and that the clergy and magistracy at Salt Cay be requested to constitute themselves into a like committee at that island, to visit the poorer classes generally on each Cay, and see that the recommendations contained in a report drawn up by Drs. McArthur and Esseeme he strictly carried out. Bascome be strictly carried out

Mr. Thackerny's Eighth Lecture.

of his First Course of Lectures upon the Comic Writers preceding, large in numbers and highly intellectual and fashionable. The subjects of this Lecture were Moralist and Critic. The hour for commencing being 8 o'clock, Mr.

was not lasting? Before marriage he wrote:

"Let the human tempest and hurricane rage at a distance, the desolation is beyond the horizon of peace.

My L has seen a Folyanthus blow in December—some triendly wall has sheltered it from the biting wind.

No planetary influence shall reach us but that which presales and cherishes the sweetest flowers. God, preserve us? how delightful this prospect in idea! We will build and we will plant in our own way—simplicity shall not be fortured by art—we will learn of Nature how to live. She shall be our slehymiet to mingle all the zood of life into one salubrious draught. The gloomy family of care and distrust shall be banished from our dwelling, guarded by the kind and tatelar deity. We will sing our choral songs of gratitude, and rejoice to the end of our pilgrimage. Adieu, my L! Return to one who languishes for thy society." t lasting. Before marriage he wrote :

That Polyanthus did not last a quarter of a century. He could not keep the springs of his lave for one homely old woman when a score of youthful beauties were languishing for refreshment at the same fountain. It was not long before he began to write quite as tender things; to one Mrs. ElizabethaDraper, wife of Daniel Draper, Esq. Counsellor et Bombay. He writes :

bings to one Mrs. Elizabeth Joraper, who of Paniel Praper, Esq. Ceunsellor at Bombay. He writes:

"I got thy letter last night, Eliza, on my return from Lord Bathurst's, where I dined, and where I was heard (as I talked of thee an hour without intermission) with so much pleasure and attention that the good old Lord toasted your health three different times; and now he is in his eighty fifth year, says he hopes to live long enough to be introduced as a triend to my fair Indian disciple, and to see her eclipse all other nabobesses as much in wealth as she does already in exterior, and (what is far botter) in interior, merit. I hope so too. How canst thou make apologies for the last letter? The most delicious to me, for the very reason you excave it. Write to me, my child, only such. Let them speak the copy carclessness of a heart that opens itself any how, and every how, to a man you ought to esteem and trust. Such, Eliza, I write to thee—and so I should ever live with thee, most artiesely, most affectionately, if Providence permitted thy residence in the same section of the globe; for I am all that honor and affection can make me.

And yet the ship that bore his dear Eliza from him

was pen in hand over a sheet of gilt edged note paper, g about fools to one Lady P ; and from inferences in another letter it is probable that he had still another fair correspondent. In the latter part of his life, however, he made some steps toward reformation; but disease seized him early, and he brought his wornout frame to England, where he died Sept. 13, 1768, O years, and his "bale of damaged goods," as he Mr. Thackeray proceeded to examine Sterne's lit-

peried carefully, and says, "Now you can't resist this." I like it not. Rabelais's was a natural wit; Sterne's was not so. He paints his face puts on his fool's cap and motely cost, spreads his carpet, and rumbles upon it. Witness his picture of sentiment over an old carriage in his "Sontimental Journey." He will cook you up a dead jackses, with piquant